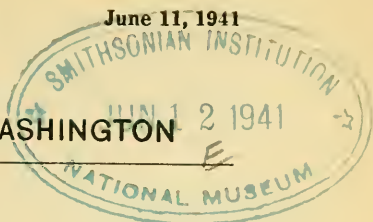


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A NEW MEXICAN SCARAB BEETLE.

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The species of *Phyllophaga* described in this paper is a very interesting one inasmuch as its closest relationship appears to be with the recently described and unusual *P. gigantissima* Saylor; both these species will be included under a new generic name in a paper now in press.

Phyllophaga (*Phyllophaga*) *lalanza*, new species.

Male.—Rather large, robust, slightly broader behind. Color yellow-ochreous, the prothorax, head, and legs rufous to rufocastaneous. Dorsal surface apparently glabrous. Head with fine, dense, and variolate punctures. Clypeus narrowly, triangularly, and somewhat deeply incised at the apex, the apical margin hardly reflexed, and the angles broadly rounded; clypeal suture well indicated though not impressed, and *straight* or very nearly so. Antenna 10-segmented, and unicolorous; segments 3-7 progressively smaller; club small, subequal to segments 3-7 combined. Labrum widely and deeply cleft. Mentum flat and broad, and obliquely tumid near each side margin. Prothorax strongly transverse; the lateral margins nearly arcuate and not dilated, though ciliate and faintly crenate; both base and apex are furnished with a strong and *complete* marginal line; front angles nearly rectangular, the hind angles obtusely rounded; disc with punctures similar in size to those of head, and separated by once to twice their diameters. Elytra without costae other than the sutural; disc rugosely wrinkled, the punctures of about the same size and arrangement as those of the prothorax. Propygidium with a moderately wide, well-marked, median longitudinal *sulcus*, the sides of which are reflexed and slightly overhanging; entire surface of the propygidium with extremely fine punctures and short, dense, procumbent hairs. Pygidium somewhat polished, surface slightly convex at base, the apical half flattened, disc rugosely wrinkled, with fine, moderately dense but somewhat irregularly placed punctures. Abdomen polished, without obvious sexual characters; sternites flattened at middle and sparsely punctate, 5th sternite flat and

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with sparse, irregularly-placed punctures, and a few erect hairs; 6th sternite half the length of 5th, flat, punctured like the 5th, and with the apex ciliate. Mid and hind tibiae *without* complete transverse carinae, and *with* the outermost margin strongly serrate. First segment of hind tarsus longer than the second; spurs free, slender, unequal in length. Claws of all the tarsi with a strong median tooth, and also with a small triangular tooth midway between the median tooth and the dilated claw base. Genitalia bilaterally symmetrical, the basal half somewhat tubular.

Female.—Antennal club slightly shorter than in male; abdomen slightly convex at middle, the 6th sternite also slightly convex; otherwise very similar to the male in all respects. Length 21–26 mm. Width 11–13 mm.

The Holotype male, Allotype female, and a good series of paratypes, all from "Guadalajara, Mexico, collected by Lawrence W. Saylor and Morgan M. Saylor, June 26, 1940," remain in the Saylor Collection. My father and I collected 8 of these specimens flying around the lighted bandstand in the center of town. The other specimens were taken from a large pond in a part just outside the town; the beetles had been attracted to several lights overhanging the pond and had fallen into the water.

This new species can be confused only with the more northern *P. gigantissima* Saylor from Sonora, Mexico, but is readily separable by its much smaller size, dorsal punctation, and the characters of the male genitalia. The species is named for my good friend Senor Ing. Manuel Fdez. de la Lanza, the Delegado de Defenso Agrícola, of Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, as a slight token of my appreciation for the many favors he extended me on a recent trip to Sinaloa and other Mexican states.